

# Carolina Country

AUGUST, 1973





# HALE

## What's the Difference?

One young college recalcitrant told the Dean of the state college that he could see no difference between college and an insane asylum.

"But there's quite a difference," the Dean said. "Before they let you out of an insane asylum you have to show some improvement."

## No Need for Alarm

One day a first grader was talking about the recent fire in his school. "I knew it was going to happen," he said, "because we have been practicing for it all year."

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**Colonial studio**

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## He Was All Tied Up

There was a football game between the elephants and the bugs. The elephants had dominated the first half, but the bugs came on strong in the second half and won.

"How did you do it?" the elephant asked a member of the winning team.

"It was the centipede," said the bug.

"But where was he during the first half?"

"He was lacing up his shoes."

## Live Right and Live Long

The old fellow was celebrating his 100th birthday.

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" inquired a curious friend.

Pausing for a moment, the old fellow said proudly, "I never smoked, never drank alcohol, never overate, and went to bed by 10 and was always up by 6."

"That's certainly to be admired," said the friend, "but my grandfather did the same thing and he died at 60."

"Well," said the old fellow, "he didn't keep it up long enough."

## And There's a Gas Shortage?

A dude pulled his new high-powered automobile to the gas tank and said, "Fill'er up!" The attendant pushed the gas into the tank and the driver left the motor idling. In a little while, the gas station attendant went up and tapped on the window. "You'll have to turn the motor off," he said, "you're gaining on me."



Barbara Deverick of Lenoir is congratulated by Gov. Jim Holshouser after she was sworn in as a member of the State Board of Conservation and Development. Ms. Deverick is administrative assistant to the executive vice president and manager of organizational planning and personnel services for Blue Ridge EMC. One of 27 leading North Carolinians appointed to the C & B by Governor Holshouser, she will serve as vice chairman of its Parks and Recreation Committee.

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# Carolina Country®

Read Monthly in More than 210,000 Homes.  
Vol. 5 No. 8 August, 1973

Formerly The Carolina Farmer.  
P.O. Box 1699 Raleigh, N.C. 27602

Your EMC's Magazine

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Carolina Homemaker Editor

Official Publication

North Carolina Electric

Membership Corporation

## Better Government Starts With You

If there's anything wrong with the government of this state and nation, don't blame the politicians in Raleigh and Washington.

The blame rests with you — with you and all of us who make up the electorate.

We the people can't have government of the people, by the people and for the people unless we exercise our rights and perform our duties as citizens.

If we really want better government, we've got to participate in public affairs and politics. We've got to join a political party and work within it. We've got to give rather than seek to get. And when we vote, we've got to vote our principles rather than our prejudices.

But first of all, we've got to make ourselves aware of who is who and what is what in government and politics.

How many of us, for instance, know in what Congressional District we live and vote or what counties make up our District, or even who represents us in Congress?

Some of us, regrettably, don't even know the names of both of North Carolina's U.S. Senators, let alone what the role of Congress is in our Constitutional concept of checks and balances.

Even if you know all the answers, you should find a series which starts in this issue of *Carolina Country* informative and helpful.

Each of the 13 members of North Carolina's Congressional delegation has been invited to use a page in the magazine for a message to his constituents on some subject of general interest to rural North Carolinians.

The topics will vary, depending on the choice of the writer of the message, but all the messages will seek to give you a better understanding of what your U.S. Senators and Representatives are doing and of programs and policies that affect you.

The series begins with a message from Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., to be followed in September by a message from Sen. Jesse Helms. Thereafter, each of our 11 U.S. Representatives will use the page in turn, in numerical order according to his Congressional District.

Each message will be illustrated with a photograph of the author and, in the case of each of the 11 Congressmen, a listing of the counties which make up his district.

If you like the series, send your Congressman a letter and let him know it. That goes for your Senators, too.

Jim Chaney

OVER — The Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden at Tryon Palace in New Bern has, accentuated by its brick walkways, the geometric formality of a mid-18th century English garden. Its ear around beauty complements the restoration of North Carolina's first colonial capitol. As is the case with the other gardens at Tryon Palace, every effort has been made to confine the plants to those available prior to 1770. The picture is reprinted by courtesy of N.C. State Travel and Promotion Division.

is Month . . .

**YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT  
WHAT LIES BEYOND?  
APPALACHIAN STATE U.  
THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER  
CONSUMER NEWS  
POET'S CORNER**

CAROLINA COUNTRY (formerly THE CAROLINA FARMER) IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY NORTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 99, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. EMC GROUP SUBSCRIPTIONS, 75 CENTS A YEAR; INDIVIDUALS \$1. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 99, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602.

CAROLINA COUNTRY AUGUST, 1973





# YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT

**This report by Senator Sam Ervin is the first of a series of messages prepared for *Carolina Country* by members of our State's Congressional delegation.**

I deeply appreciate this opportunity to share some thoughts with the Carolina Country readers and with your permission, to talk a little bit about something besides the Watergate. I imagine we're all hearing more about that than we want to, anyway.

There has been a good deal of publicity lately dealing with what the press has dubbed "The Battle of the Budget." The controversy might more appropriately have been described as a continuing war, a war which is still in progress. The combatants are the Congress of the United States on one side and the President, acting through the various agencies and departments of the executive branch, on the other.

Stated simply, Congress, as the legislative branch of our Government, creates certain programs for the benefit of various people or groups within the United States. The executive branch is then relied upon to put these programs into effect. In recent months the President in a number of instances has refused to spend the money which the Congress has ear-marked for particular purposes. As of this writing, some five days short of the end of fiscal year 1973, the President has refused to spend, or "impounded," in excess of 1 billion dollars on Department of Agriculture programs, all of which were appropriated by the Congress to be expended on specific programs in that year. I do not believe that the Founding Fathers intended or that the Constitution permits the President to take such action. The power of the purse was vested in the Congress and will, if I have anything to say about it, remain there.

I should make clear, at this point, that I am in whole-hearted agreement with the President when he says that we can't spend money that we don't have. Further, I think there is more than a little truth in the claim that Congress is often fiscally irresponsible, a fact on which the President relies in justifying his impoundments and one which has worried me for a good many years. If every other member of Congress had voted as I did on spending and revenue measures over the last 18 years, our Government would have reduced its outlays by 200 billion dollars. During my entire service in the Senate I have consistently supported a balanced budget. I want to make it clear that I have not changed my views on this regard. I find it tragic that the Government has incurred deficits in all but seven of the last 40 fiscal years.

I believe, however, that the answer lies, not in heavy-handed and perhaps politically motivated executive "impoundments," but rather in the Congressional will and desire to put its fiscal house in order.

In pursuit of this worthy goal, my colleagues in the Senate and I have already taken several steps. First, by an overwhelming majority in the Senate, we passed my anti-impoundment anti-spending-ceiling measure. This is designed to do two things: (1) make it crystal clear that the President cannot, except in certain very limited circumstances, refuse to spend the money which Congress directs him to spend, and (2) establish an over-all limit or ceiling on the amount that Congress will direct to be spent in fiscal year 1974. This ceiling, incidentally, is nearly a billion dollars below the spending figure recommended by the President. Should the House of Representatives also pass the legislation, Congress will have taken a long step in the direction of responsible fiscal behavior.

A good deal more, however, remains to be done. Congress needs far more than a simple ceiling on total expenditures; it needs a full-fledged and comprehensive budget. To this end, I have introduced the Congressional Budgetary Procedures Act of 1973. This legislation will allow the Congress to set spending limits in specific areas based on the congressional view of national priorities and the realization that we don't have an inexhaustible money supply. I believe the prospects are good that Congress will take this long-needed action before the end of this session, and certainly before the adjournment of the 93rd Congress. Once this has been accomplished we will truly have restored fiscal responsibility to our Government and Congress will have regained that most basic and essential Constitutional tool, the power of the purse.



# What Lies Beyond What We Can See?

Along the highway as US 1 runs north to Henderson, the woods and back to give a pasture room, and across a rounded hill a pathanders as if to show a straight line is the natural course.

Where, if you could follow the path, would you find the end of it? A path which looks so much used surely would not stop just beyond the top. But as you pass you see no end of it on the shoulders of the hill and.

And what of the other mysteries hidden in the other roads you travel?

If you could stop and ask at the old houses that catch your eye, would you be invited in if you said your only son was curiosity?

If you turned down the road marked Pocomoke, would you really come to such a place? Or is it, like Wake County's Hurricane, a place often mentioned but which you have never found?

If you paused where the pines stand and clean of underbrush along US 1 westward and beyond a bridge, would you find the cool tranquility to be only an illusion?

One day, sometime, you say. The next time I come this way.

Perhaps if we leave early enough so that we could stop for a few minutes if we come this way again . . . perhaps . . .

But of course you never do.



And the valleys keep their secrets and the side roads are never explored, and the old houses and the pine grove are like the path across the pasture.

Somewhere, perhaps beyond the rounded hill, it reaches a place, this path, where there is nothing more to lead to and where there is no coming back. And perhaps as we hurry by, wondering but never stopping to see for sure, looking but going too swiftly to really absorb, we are following such a path.

Perhaps all our lives are merely meanderings through such a pasture, to a destination which none of us can really know until we have stopped long enough to consider where it is we really want to go and have climbed high enough to see beyond the hill.

Jim Chaney

## A Boy Again

*If I could be a boy again  
Would I still do all the things I did?  
Would I still make all my old mistakes;  
Would I still want to know the whys  
and hows  
Of the many questions I once asked;  
And wonder why things had to be  
And puzzle over as many mysteries,  
And wish the same things could come  
true,  
And still find magic in the world?  
No, there is nothing I would change,  
Neither sorrows nor delights.  
And I would be a better man  
If I could be a boy again.*

Jim Chaney



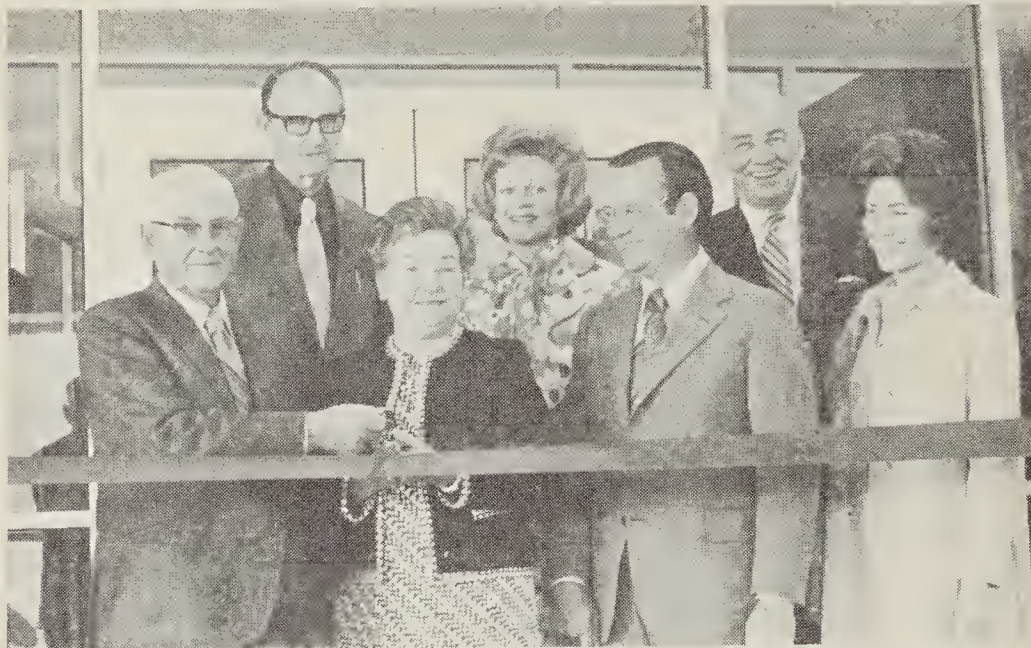
# Appalachian State University

## *Service to the Region is More Than a Slogan*

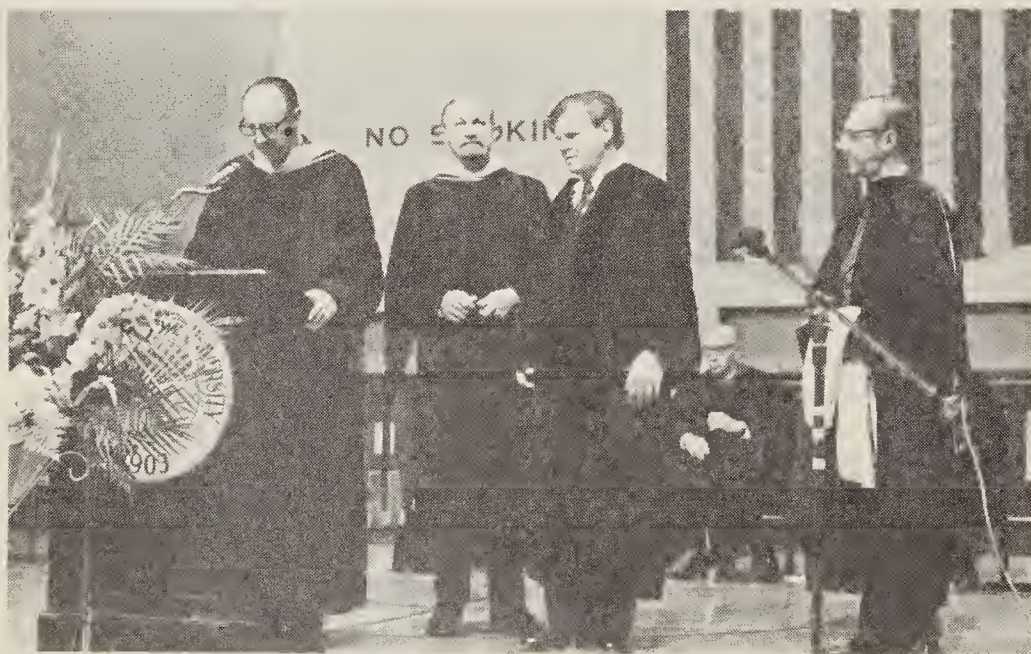
By Tom Corbitt

**S**ervice to the region and experimentation: that's the byword here at Appalachian State University.

As the University of 8,000 approaches its 75th anniversary, Appalachian's programs in the region are growing and expanding at a surprising rate.



Dignitaries participating in the ribbon-cutting ceremony at ASU new Center for Continuing Education were (left to right, front row) James Edgar and Satie Hunt Broyhill of Lenoir, their son, Congressman James T. Broyhill, North Carolina's First Lady Pat Holshouser, (back row) ASU Chancellor Herbert W. Wey, Mrs. Jim Broyhill and ASU President Emeritus Dr. W. H. Plemmons.



Folk singer and guitarist Arthel "Doc" Watson of nearby Deep Gap was honored by Appalachian State University at its 74th Spring Commencement with an honorary Doctor of Folk Arts degree. Also pictured at the ceremony are Appalachian Chancellor Herbert W. Wey, Rogers Whitener and Dr. Nick Erneston.

It was just five years ago Appalachian was still a teaching college. Then the N.C. General Assembly authorized and charged the school to extend its "influence and usefulness as far as is possible to persons in the area."

Appalachian was ready for the challenge. The decade of the 60's enrollment increase 150 percent, the school completed a \$30 million building plan that changed the physical appearance and resources of the campus.

The building drive was under the leadership of Dr. W.H. Plemmons, a highly respected North Carolina educator who served as president from 1955-69.

The new president (now chancellor) in 1969 was Dr. Herbert W. Wey, former graduate dean and education department chairman at Appalachian who had since gone on to gain a national reputation at the University of Miami.

Wey chose as the motto for his administration "educational innovation and change." It's more than just a slogan.

Time and time again Wey has been on record as saying that the university would slow the rapid growth rate of the 60's, strengthen especially the programs of the graduate school, and in the final two years of undergraduate and promised that Appalachian would not seek approval for new programs that would be costly duplications of already successful programs at other schools.

Appalachian, under Herb Wey, actively supported efforts to consolidate all 16 of the state-supported schools under the consolidated University of North Carolina.

The event had been anticipated by Appalachian's faculty and administration.



on, and the changes brought about by the new UNC system in fiscal 1972-73 fit into ASU's plans.

Enrollment continues to increase at Appalachian. In fact, ASU was one of only two schools in the 16-campus system to enjoy capacity enrollment (UNC-Chapel Hill was the other).

Two major foundations announced grants to Appalachian during 1973. The Ford Foundation will give ASU 200,000 during the next three years for special projects to improve undergraduate education. And the Carnegie Corporation has awarded \$210,000 for a special experiment in time-shortened degrees that will seek to develop a curriculum to combine the senior year of high school and the freshman year of college.

Appalachian's two-year-old College of Business now has some 1,250 majors, and some 200 students have spent 10-week internships with businesses and industry during that time.

Several truly innovative federal projects are underway on the campus, including Triple-T (Trainers of Teacher Trainers) and the Training Complex designed to improve teaching in elementary and high schools throughout the state).

Also new are the College of Continuing Education, a Division of Human Resources, the Bachelor of Technology Program, the Weekend College and the Office of Health Care Management.

The University is providing computer billing for area hospitals, keeps medical records and does scheduling for area high schools and community colleges.

ASU is the headquarters for the Appalachian Consortium, a voluntary association of eight schools of higher education and four public service agencies seeking to preserve and enhance the culture of the mountain region.

Mountaineer athletic teams now compete in 13 men's sports, and the university is entering its second year of Southern Conference competition. The Apps won championships in soccer and baseball during their inaugural season and were third in overall conference standings.



**Appalachian's new Center For Continuing Education includes a restaurant, lounge, coffeeshop, meeting rooms and sleeping facilities. The Center cost \$2.9 million.**

The University's showplace, a visible sign of its commitment to serve the region, is the recently-completed Center for Continuing Education.

The \$2.9 million facility was dedicated as the Broyhill Building, honoring James Edgar and Satie Hunt Broyhill of Lenoir, alumni and long-time benefactors of the University.

The Broyhill's original grant of \$100,000 enabled Appalachian to obtain approval in the 1960's for the center, which grew from plans for a faculty-alumni house.

The Center contains sleeping-dining-learning facilities under one roof. There are 91 guest bedrooms, 17 different meeting rooms, restaurant, coffeeshop and lounge facilities.

The Center is perched atop the new 180-acre west campus and the view from there is some 30 to 40 miles on a clear day. The building is done in native Black Mountain fieldstone and native woods.

The Broyhill building opened in January with the regional meeting of the Association of Asian Scholars. Some 200 scholars visited Boone for that conference and estimates are that up to one half of the 100 conferences, seminars and workshops scheduled at the Center this year will require more sleeping space than is available at the Center. For example, the meeting of the National Association of Christmas

Tree Growers this August will bring 1,000 families to the area.

Now under construction on the Appalachian campus is a 1,800 seat auditorium that is expected to serve as the fine arts center for the region, and a special driving range where a new curriculum for driver education teachers in the state will be developed and implemented.

Approval has been received from the Advisory Budget Commission for a building for the College of Business. Also planned are other parts of the humanities complex.

The University is also involved in its first major fund raising campaign. Being sought is \$8 million by 1978, to be used, among other things, to improve library holdings and to provide more scholarship aid to more than 50 per cent of the Appalachian students who currently receive some kind of aid. Contributions and pledges in the "8 by '78" campaign now are nearing \$4 million.

To Appalachian administrators and faculty, a good sign that its programs are working is enrollment, which continues to hold steady. Summer session enrollment has increased during the last two summers—a direct contrast to national trends. The school launched a special promotional campaign for the summer sessions, calling it "The Cool School."

That's another example of educational innovation and change at work at Appalachian.





Leary (left) gets a member's viewpoint from Jim Lye

## Wake EMC's Doug Leary Remembers the Old Days

**D**oug Leary remembers the day the lights came on.

"I was 10 or 11 when we got electric power in our house and we weren't so far back in the sticks either," he said. "I remember well when the co-op from Hertford constructed a power line. And I remember the day we flipped on a switch and there were lights."

Even though he is one of the youngest general managers of an electric membership corporation in the state, the 37-year-old manager of Wake EMC knows "the old days" and the

growing-up days of rural electrification.

"When the old members here talk about the old days, I know what they're talking about," Leary said.

Douglas P. Leary was born on a farm near Edenton, the son of Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Leary, now deceased. His father was a farmer, and Doug went to a "small rural school," graduating from Chowan High School.

After high school came military service. Doug was in the Army for two years, stationed in Korea as a high speed radio operator.

When he got out of the Army, entered East Carolina University, graduating in 1960 with a bachelor's degree in business administration. After a year with the management training program of Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company, entered the rural electrification program, becoming staff assistant at Four County EMC in Burgaw.

Doug was interested in rural electrification because, as he explains, "my rural background influenced me toward an occupation that serves rural people." His interest in rural electrification is shared by his father-in-law, Frank Warren of Rt. 2 Littleton, Va., who is a director of Roanoke EMC at Roanoke Square.

Doug stayed with Four County EMC for a little over 10 years. He liked it: "I had some accomplishments while I was there that motivated me, not necessarily things that would be noticed by other people, but things that gave me satisfaction. I thought I would like to expand my responsibilities."

So he came to Wake Forest EMC in February of 1972 to manage Wake EMC following the retirement of its former manager, J. L. Shearon.

He's handling the management of a cooperative that serves members in seven counties: Durham, Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.

Much of this area is rural, he says. But in Durham, Wake and parts of Franklin counties there is a great deal of growth going on, influenced by the Research Triangle. He finds he is working with two different populations in his new job.

In the rural areas are frequently older members of the cooperative, people in "stabler areas" who have been members since the very beginning.

"They grew up with the cooperative," Doug says. "Some of them have experienced the old days with electricity. They have a high degree of loyalty to the cooperative. When they hold annual meetings, they are more



onsive. They are the ones who  
pt what we are doing as okay.”  
Younger people moving in are  
irely different thinking people.”  
A lot of them could care less  
ther it's a power company or a  
op,” Doug says. “They just want  
c inuous service at a reasonable rate.  
In high growth areas with sub-  
isions, you're talking about becom-  
n geared up to provide things like  
rground service that would not  
rarily be requested by some one in  
ld membership area.”

here are good elements in both  
loyalty of the older group and the  
irements of the new one, Doug  
ey said. “The new members are  
aining demands that cause us to  
think and appraise our service in a  
e critical way. They have new  
es.”

is goal in the job is to “mold” all  
e elements into one cohesive,  
operative consumer-owned electric  
ness.  
e's a man who has a conspicuously  
a desk, business attended to and  
ey for the next thing, who, believes  
is considerable change in store  
he rural electrification program in  
next 10 years. But he holds change  
ost instances means improvement  
he's looking forward to the  
enges change presents.

oug is a member of the Lion's



Lye takes Leary on a tour of his Wake County dairy farm

Club and Sunday school director and a  
deacon of the Wake Forest Baptist  
Church. Hobbies? He had to think  
about that one for a minute. “I play  
golf when I can and I fish once in a  
while,” he replied.

He is married to the former Becky  
Warren of Littleton. They have three  
sons: David, 10; Jonathan, 8; and Paul,  
2.

As for his new home, he says: “It's  
a friendly small town that my family  
and I are enjoying very much.”

*Peggy Payne*

## The REA Story

Back in the thirties when REA  
was just getting started, the \$5 it  
cost to sign up for service from an  
electric co-op was hard to come by  
in rural America.

In those depression years, a  
booklet issued by the Rural Electri-  
fication Administration recalls, “\$5  
looked as big as a table top” and  
sometimes rural leaders trying to  
sin up members “had to take \$2  
cash and a note for the other \$3.

The booklet, “Rural Lines: The  
Story of Cooperative Rural Electri-  
fication,” tells in 43 pages illus-  
trated by a wealth of photographs  
how the REA program got started,  
what it has meant to rural people,  
how it has stimulated rural develop-  
ment and what lies ahead for it.

As badly as rural people wanted  
service, the booklet says, not all  
could be included in the first  
systems built:

“They were too far from the  
main line, or they lived in areas  
where not enough neighbors had  
signed up. Area coverage was a goal  
in those early days, but co-ops also  
had to repay their debts. A line had  
to pay or it couldn't be built.”

You can obtain a copy of “Rural  
Lines” by ordering it from: Super-  
intendent of Documents, U.S.  
Government Printing Office, Wash-  
ington, D.C. 20402. Price: 70 cents,  
postpaid.



On the 38th birthday of the Rural Electrification Administration, May 11,  
President Nixon signed into law legislation replacing the old direct loan program  
with a new insured loan program. On hand as the President signed were (left to  
right) William Erwin, assistant secretary of agriculture for rural development;  
Administrator David Hamill, and Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz. President  
Eveland created REA by executive order May 11, 1935.



# BASKET WEAVING

Part 1 of a two part series

by

Mary Dudley Price

*The Carolina Homemaker*  
Edited by Brenda Sargent

Basketry is one of the oldest crafts known to man: The making of useful and often

beautiful containers from natural materials. The reason is simple; there is no country in the world where there is not some kind of plant which can be formed into baskets.

Even the word "basket" tells the source of the finished product: Old English "bass" or "bast," meaning the coarse fiber stripped from any of several kinds of trees, and "kit," meaning a wooden vessel.



Shelters, screens, fences, furniture, helmets and shields, floor mats, fans, storage and carrying containers and framework for boats are only a few of the uses to which basketry has been put over the ages.

Materials used also make a long list. The forests of India give us rattan or reed. Raffia is shredded from Madagascar palm. Hemp comes from the Phillippines, and bamboo from Japan and China. In our own country we have willow branches, cattail leaves, flags, rushes, straw, and numerous grasses. We find vines, such as honey-

suckle and Virginia creeper, and make splints from hickory, ash, oak and maple trees. We use, too, pine needles, bark and long fibrous tree roots, stems of ferns and homely, durable corn husk.

Preparation of our native materials varies and experimentation is necessary in most cases. A few general rules may be of help, however.

Honeysuckle and Virginia creeper runners should be two years old when used. If desired, a device to peel the bark off these vines is made by splitting a thumb-sized hickory twig. One end of the runner is held in the left hand, the other is placed under the left foot. Then the split twig is run up and down the vine until all bark is off. The runners should be dried thoroughly and just before using soaked in water until pliable, as with "store-bought" reed.

Cattails, rushes and the like should be gathered before they mature and dried slowly, else they become brittle. Likewise corn husks should dry slowly. Some of the delicate inner husks have red, pink, yellow or pale green coloring and can be used for decorative patterns.

Seaweed is used moist. All grasses should be dried slowly (in the sun if possible) and moistened again when used. Willows need to be gathered in the spring when the sap is running, as those gathered in the fall are too brittle. (Willow basketry is tough on the hands because the rods are strong and springy, so this material is not advised for a basket beginner.)

Pine needles may be used either green or cured, and if cured, dried slowly. Those dried indoors are a soft green color while those dried in the sun are a rich, golden brown. Baskets

woven of undried needles turn a gray-green. Sometimes it is a precaution to dip needles in boiling water before using in order to kill insect eggs.

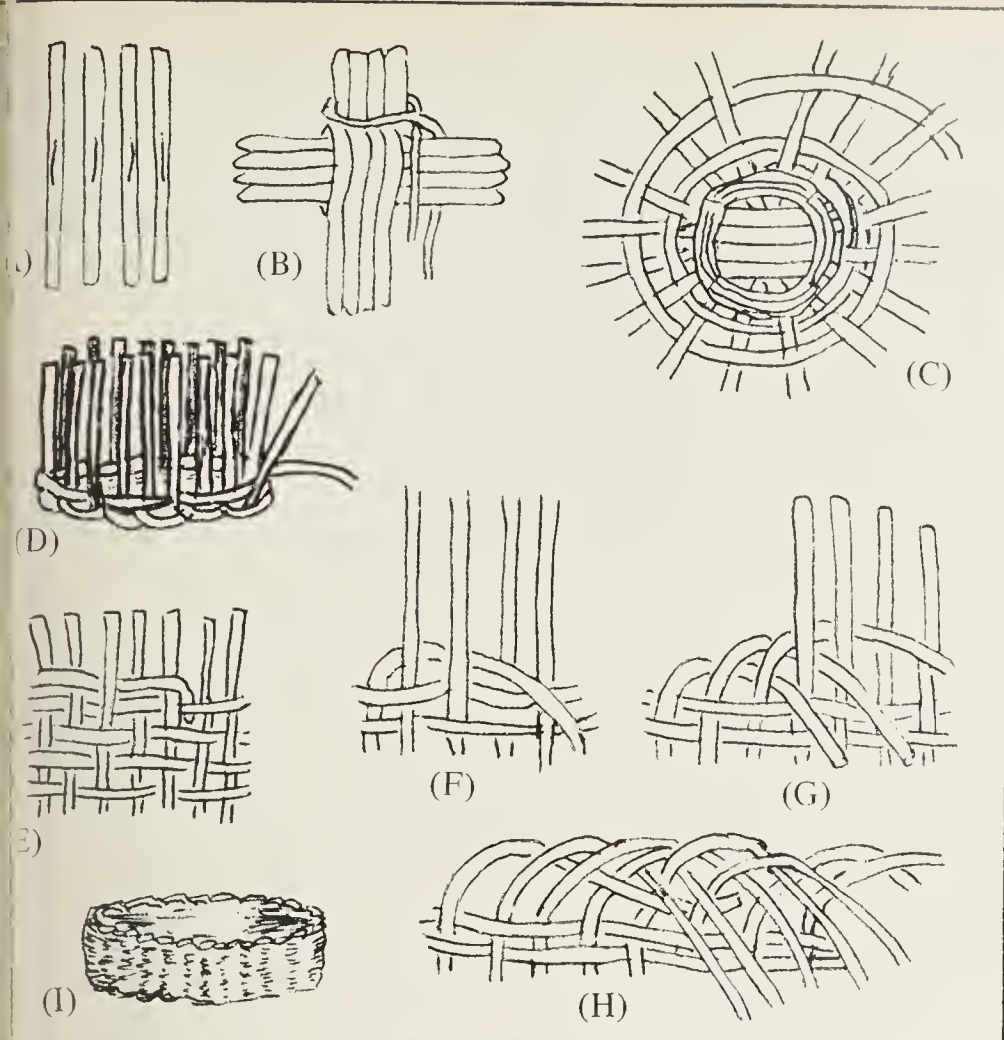
There are three general basket making methods: Plaiting, which is similar to the braiding of textiles; rugs; and the more popular weaving and coiling.

In the weaving method, runners and materials generally are used, such as vines, roots, reed or branches. The material will crack if used dry, so it should be dipped in cold water and lie in a sink or bath for a few minutes before it is worked. There is no need to soak it for hours.

The uprights which form the foundation on which a basket is woven are known as spokes. Pieces used for weaving usually are smaller in diameter than the spokes and should be as close as possible. They may be lightly oiled to be handled more easily.







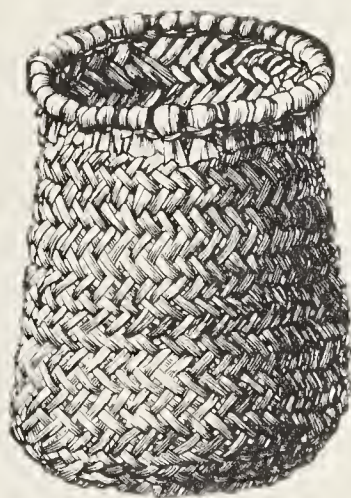
The simplest kind of weaving is the over-and-under, in front of one or two spokes and behind the next one or two, with a single piece of reed. There are many weaving patterns and border finishes which can be found in basketry books in libraries.

To make a simple woven mat or a small basket, cut eight spokes 14 inches long of material chosen of a quarter-inch in diameter. For reeds about a sixteenth or an eighth-inch diameter will be weavers. They may be either with bark on or peeled.

At the center of four of the spokes, split about half-inch long (A), cutting slowly with a small penknife. Make a slanting cut on one end of each of the four remaining spokes and pass the four cut ends through the splits and pull the spokes halfway through (B).

Double a moistened weaver back about 10 inches and "found" it over the spokes (B). Start weaving over and under four spokes at a time with the long and short ends of the weaver

When the long end goes on top of a group of spokes, carry the short end under the same group. In this way, the



long and short ends alternate going over and under and cross each other every time at the openings.

After three rows of this double weaving have been made with both long and short ends, drop the short end and turn the long under the next angle spoke. At this point, wet the base until it is pliable. Turn the basket

over and begin weaving the long end over two spokes and one alternating. Then, turn the spokes, fanning them out evenly.

The weaving is continued under one, over two, under one, fanning out the spokes. Keep both weaver and spokes damp. The weaver should bend over and under the spokes, never bend the spokes around the weaver.

To add a new weaver, turn the end of the old weaver towards the outside and run the new one back under two or three spokes, then continue as before.

Weave until the base is four inches across. Being sure the spokes are damp and pliant, begin to turn them up one by one, weaving closely while turning (D). If making a mat, the work continues with the spokes kept straight.

Continue weaving until the depth desired is reached. Should the spokes have been cut too short, add new ones by shaving one end of a new piece of like material and insert at the side of the old spoke, lapping at least one inch.

For the sides, weave straight for about three inches, curving them out a bit if desired. To finish, cut the weaver on a slant and stick the end down into the weaving beside a spoke (E).

Then, for the finishing border, take any one spoke and pass it toward the inside of the basket, over the next two spokes to the right and then to the outside (F). Do the same with the next (G). On the second row, carry each spoke on top of the two next to it, then under the first row of the border to the inside of the basket (H). Clip off the ends of the spokes on a slant for the neatest edge on the completed basket (I).

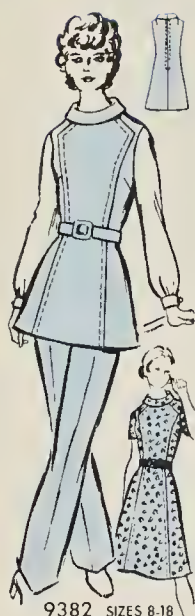
A few more tips may help: The larger the basket planned, the thicker the vine or reed used should be. Avoid the same size material for both spokes and weavers, as this makes it difficult to keep spokes a good shape. Always press one row of weaving as close to the one beneath as possible for better appearance and durability.

Most school supply houses and some hobby shops have reed and raffia for sale if these are preferred to found materials in the woods and fields. A mail order source is Edward D. Demarest, Box 351, Sussex, N.J. 07461.





## FASHION FAVORITES



9382 SIZES 8-18

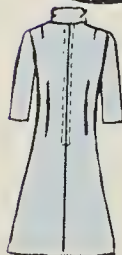
PRINTED PATTERN



4510  
SIZES  
8-18

4995

SIZES  
8-18



9021  
SIZES 10½-18½



9047  
SIZES 6-14



4971  
SIZES  
34-46

Pattern No. 9382 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18  
Pattern No. 9047 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14  
Pattern No. 4510 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18  
Pattern No. 9021 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½ and 18½  
Pattern No. 4995 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18  
Pattern No. 4971 is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to:  
CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York,  
N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.  
Be sure to include your full address, zip code and pattern size.

## ABOUT THE HOUSE

### Pudding Stretcher

Increase your box pudding to more servings by adding to it 1 egg, 1/4 to 1/3 cup of sugar and extra cup of milk. Flavor is the

### Tart Lemons

If you like tart lemons, shop for light or greenish-yellow ones. The more tart than deep-yellow lemons says the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture home economists.

### Help Control Dust

If you dampen the inside of a dustpan before attempting to pick up dust, the dust sticks to the pan.

### Smooth Gravy

The secret of making smooth gravy is to blend flour thoroughly with cold liquid before combining with hot liquid.

### Mock Sour Cream

Make sour cream substitute using creamed cottage cheese, 1/2 cup milk (equal amounts) and a dash of lemon juice. Eat immediately or make in a blender.

### Fish Cleaning Aid

When cleaning fish, lay them on a flat piece of sponge. They won't slip around.

### Paint Boxes

Planter boxes made of wood can be painted on both the inside and outside. Use a wood preservative then paint the inside with tar and paint. Finish the outside with any paint of any color you prefer, but not use mildew-proof paints because they are toxic to plants.

### Protect a Tabletop

If ash trays, vases or any brick or glass leave scratches on table tops, put pads on the bottom corners.

If you have any helpful hints or special information that you would like to share with our readers send them to: About the House, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.



# CONSUMER NEWS

This article has been prepared by the North Carolina State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division. If you have a complaint or information about unfair or deceptive trade practices, notify the Consumer Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General, P.O. 629, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

Photographic portrait plan promoters offer various special benefits if North Carolinians sign contracts with their companies. Some intend to fulfill promises; others do not.

Some of the offers include every item necessary to take, process and preserve family photographs.

Certain companies operating statewide promise free film, an expensive camera, cut-rate developing, free enlargement and an expensive album.

But many people have found that the fine cameras they were promised and the cheap ones they received are far different. And they're still far from being

frequently picture reproduction has been poor. Customers' pictures were rejected and returned on poor quality paper.

Numerous North Carolinians learned after signing contracts that they had unknowingly agreed to pay high handling and mailing charges. They had neglected to read the contracts, fine print and all.

A High Point couple signed such a contract and made a sizeable down payment. Six months later they had not received the promised free album. What they had received was a payment book, 15 payment due notices, and two harassing telephone calls.

When the woman called to inquire about nondelivery of her album, a company representative declared that she had already received the book. He accused her of trying to get another copy without paying for it.

A Cary family received a letter congratulating them for winning an expensive camera. They were one of 100 families in the Raleigh area chosen to test the camera, the letter stated.

They were told to come by a downtown motel to get their prize. When they were there, the salesman gave them a sales pitch for a long-term portrait plan.

The Consumer Protection Division investigated and learned that the congratulatory letters had been mailed out at a rate of 2,000 a day.

Also, the camera was not free at all. It was forwarded only after orders for portraits had been placed and payment had been made.

A company representative admitted that the letters were merely an advertising gimmick to get people to sign up for the picture plan. He agreed to change the wording in the letters.

In some instances, consumers aren't advised that under North Carolina law, they have a three day cooling off period during which they can cancel contracts made at home. Unfortunately, in some cases, companies have resisted refunding the down payments following proper notification of their right to cancel.

The Consumer Protection Division urges citizens to carefully examine all contracts before signing. Many considerations should be made before investing in a product or service:

- 1) Add all extra charges to determine the true over-all cost;
- 2) If a free gift is promised, ask to see the gift, and then request verification that the same gift is, in fact, exactly like the one you are to receive;
- 3) Carefully read any contract before you sign. Be sure it includes promises made to you by the sales representative;
- 4) If the agent has not mentioned your three-day right to cancel contracts made at home, be sure the contract contains this information and the company's mailing address.

A company representative has a right to promote his product to entice customers. But the public is protected from those who deliberately deceive and misrepresent.

If you have signed a contract, or have information about false promises or misleading promotion of portrait plans, contact our office.

## BEST OF BOOKS

*A Time of Music, A Time of Magic*  
Fiction by Joseph L.S. Terrell John I. Blair, Publisher, Winston-Salem, 226 pages, \$6.95.

North Carolina newsman Joe Terrell knows whereof he writes in *A Time of Music, A Time of Magic*, for he once played his hero's bass fiddle. He began playing when he was 13, and by the time he finished college (UNC-Chapel Hill), had followed the musical path through eight states with a dance band.

The author insists, however, that *Music, Magic's* Danny McCullers is a fictional character — and an interesting one he is.

Danny, 31 years old, was like the strings of his bass fiddle, tuned sharp and kept taunt and likely to break at any minute.

He was one of those who made music, who lived their lives a bit apart from the rest of the world.

His world was music — and music was Danny. Life was standing on the bandstand with the colored lights going around, the horns hitting it together, the laughing women dressed in beautiful clothes.

Danny had plenty of talent. He could make that fiddle do anything he wanted to, but he knew it took more than that to make the big time, and that's what he wanted to be. In his world, the really sad thing is to know you can't make it, but know you can't give up wanting to.

At the end of the summer in a small beach town, Danny came to realize that his life might still be different. He had only to make a choice.

Readers in search of summer reading will enjoy this poignant story of Danny McCullers and his world of magic and music.

It is written by a fine, experienced craftsman, who returned to his native Tarheelia only four years ago after a successful career with the *Wall Street Journal* and *Nation's Business*. He now works from his home in Burlington and writes on a regular basis for several nationally-circulated magazines.



## HOBO BREAD

*Here is bread, which strengthens man's heart, and therefore called the staff of life.*

Psalm 104

When you find a recipe that has traveled more than half the way across the United States, and who knows where before that, you have to take notice of it.

Hobo Bread is one such recipe — a variation of raisin bread — that seems to become a favorite wherever it settles. It was sent to us by one of our readers, Mrs. Genevieve Moss of Wake EMC. She got it from a pen pal in Iowa, who received it from a third pen pal. Gets complicated doesn't it? But at any rate, with different and unusual recipes for breads in such great demand these days, this is one you will want to try and perhaps pass on again!

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe and any helpful tips you have discovered in preparing it, your family and the name of the EMC that serves you. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

### CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

#### Hobo Bread

Submitted by Mrs. Genevieve Moss, Rt. 1 Kittrell, N.C.

- 1½ cups raisins
- 2 teaspoons soda
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 Tablespoons shortening
- 1 egg, beaten
- 2 cups flour
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts

Pour boiling water over raisins and soda. Let stand until cool. Combine other ingredients with raisin mixture. Bake in greased loaf pan for 60 minutes or until done at 350 degrees. Makes one loaf.



#### Pattern No. 7081

Give linens a "cared-for" look with gay stitchery. Delight a hostess, bride, or friend with towels or scarves bright with birds, flowers, mushrooms and butterflies.

#### Pattern No. 7157

Lacy twins will top skirts, pants, dresses. Crochet V-neck pull-over plus vest of heavy (8 cord) mercerized cotton.



#### Pattern No. 7175

Light as air, yet so cozy for day or patio dinner. Shelter your shoulders with this feminine cape of hairpin lace strips in two colors crocheted together.



#### Pattern No. 7337

This pattern has been a real favorite. It's fun to make using a rainbow of colors for dainty dresses. The Quilt is mainly applique and a little embroidery. It's called "Sunbonnet Sisters"





# POET'S CORNER

POEMS FROM OUR READERS

## Take The Time

Have you even taken the time to look  
around  
and discover what's there to see?  
Are you just too occupied  
with the kids asked, "Come play with  
me?"  
Do you know what it's like to climb a tree  
and the joy when you reach the top,  
the feeling of catching butterflies  
or perhaps just throwing a rock?  
Have you ever taken your child on a  
summer's day  
just walking and nothing more,  
are you too busy with a garden club  
or perhaps just some household chore?  
Do you take it for granted they'll be all right.  
Here'll be another day?  
Are you forgotten, soon they'll be grown,  
and could call them away?

What will you have left by then?  
Time for garden clubs and card  
games,  
to remember what could have been.  
The next time your child comes in with  
tears upon his face,  
asks you to fly a kite or maybe run a  
race,  
whatever you are doing — forget the  
household chores.  
Offer a prayer of Thanks to God as your child  
puts his hand in yours.

Pat Taylor  
Hamlet

## A Thankful Poem

A bird up in a tree,  
looked at you and he looked at me.  
He on pants and a coat of red,  
his red hat was on his head.  
I know just what he said  
when he nodded his little head.  
He asked for crumbs of bread.  
I placed some crumbs under the tree.  
I have waited just to see.  
He flew down from the tree,  
and all the crumbs he could see.  
He nodded his little head.  
I don't know just what he said  
but I think he thanked us for the bread.

Illa Bell McMillan  
Rt. 2, Bear Creek

## Dream House

My dream is of a little white house  
Nestled upon "Harbor Light" hill.  
Opening in front — a big glass door,  
Where whispering winds blow quiet and still.  
Near the house grows a lilac tree  
With fragrant dress of purple bloom;  
In the distance is the rolling sea  
With yellow moonlight glistening on its foam.  
There's sea gulls crying and birds to sing,  
Rainbows to glow across the skies so blue.  
And summer sun or winter's rain  
Through quiet or storm, there's always you.

Gladys Hollifield  
Spruce Pine

## Carolina Pearl

Alongside, a field forgotten  
lies sadly bare  
But for unwanted weeds growing  
riotously there.  
The old house waits patiently as  
its feet rot away,  
Content to lean on its haunches  
and to watch the day . . .  
Watch for mischievous boys who  
never come anymore.  
It stands, this weary monument to  
humans gone before.

Carol Powell  
Faison

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

July 10, 1973

Mr. James A. Chaney  
Editor, CAROLINA COUNTRY  
P. O. Box 1699  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

PRESS

er, from Dr.  
utz, U.S. Sec-  
Agriculture,  
ved after this  
Carolina Coun-  
gone to press.

it so important  
to allow Dr. Butz to  
reply to our July edi-  
torial that we pulled our  
Teen Roundtable page so  
that his rebuttal could  
be brought promptly to  
our readers' attention.

Jim Chaney

Dear Mr. Chaney:

I spent last week in Eastern North Carolina with Mrs. Butz, visiting relatives and attending some farm meetings.

While there, my attention was called to the July issue of CAROLINA COUNTRY, and specifically to your editorial "Dillett High Prices and Butz."

While everybody has a right to his own opinions, and the right to write whatever he wishes in an editorial, I was especially intrigued by such statements as:

"...how little the Administration know or cares about rural realities."

and

"He must know the Administration is undermining the rural economy by terminating and curtailing rural programs."

and

"What he preaches ... threatens ruin for agriculture in North Carolina."

and

"...the farmer is benefitting little if at all from high prices in the supermarket."

Last week as I drove through rural North Carolina, I never saw the country looking so prosperous, the crops so good, or the farmers so happy. I was on a couple of produce markets, one livestock market, and visited with a substantial number of farmers. If the great improvement I saw nearly everywhere over the situation that prevailed five years ago -- in the communities, in the looks of the countryside, in the automobiles driven by farmers, and in the dress and general appearance of rural people, and in the happiness expressed throughout the area -- is really an indication of "...how little the Administration knows or cares about rural realities" I suggest you take a drive through the country yourself, get in contact with some of the real dirt farmers, and see how they feel.

If you do that, your next editorial might be less inflammatory and more factual.

Sincerely yours,

EARL L. BUTZ  
Secretary

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